



Evaluation of AIRS Ozone

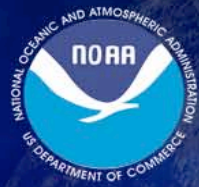
Jennifer Wei,
Eric Maddy, Murty Divakarla,
Nick Nalli, Antonia Gambacorta, Xingpin Liu, Walter Wolf,
Fengying Sun, Lihang Zhou
Chris Barnet
NOAA/NESDIS/STAR

Laura Pan
NCAR/ACD



Questions?

- When and where does AIRS have skills?
- To what extent can AIRS provide tropospheric ozone? Where does the information come from?
- How do we validate our product? Can we use tracer correlations (O₃-CO)?
- How can we improve the ozone retrieval?



Related Validation Activities

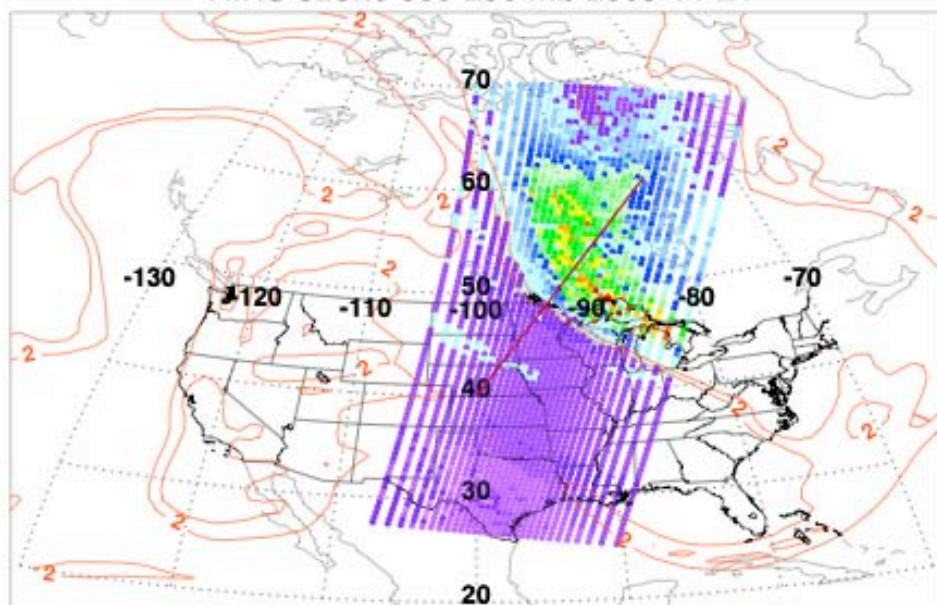
Scales	In Situ	Feature	Collaborator
Global	Global Sondes (WOUDC) (Beijing, Boulder, Lauder)	Global Profile Match-up	Murty Divakarla Laura Pan (NCAR) Kathleen Monahan (UC)
Large (UT/LS)	START	Stratospheric Intrusion	Laura Pan (NCAR)
Regional (mid-trop)	AMMA-AEROSE II	Biomass Burning	Nick Nalli Everette Joseph (HU)
Small (boundary)	WAVES	Air Quality	Dave Whiteman (NASA) Everette Joseph (HU)



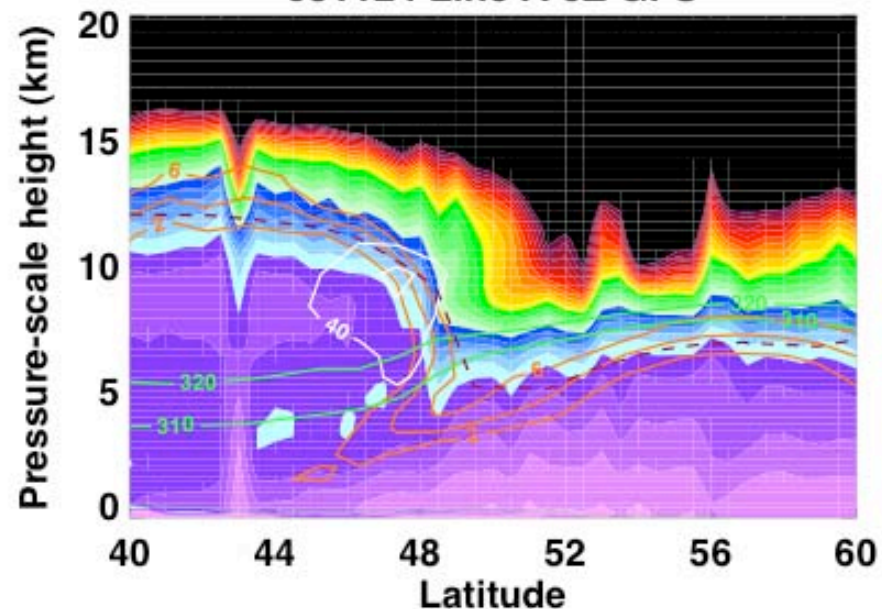
Case Study for AIRS Ret. Sensitivity

- Typically, retrieval sensitivity is analyzed using a nominal/statistical atmospheric profiles
- The actual instrument sensitivity is profile dependent. The change in thermal structure should change the location of instrument's vertical sensitivity

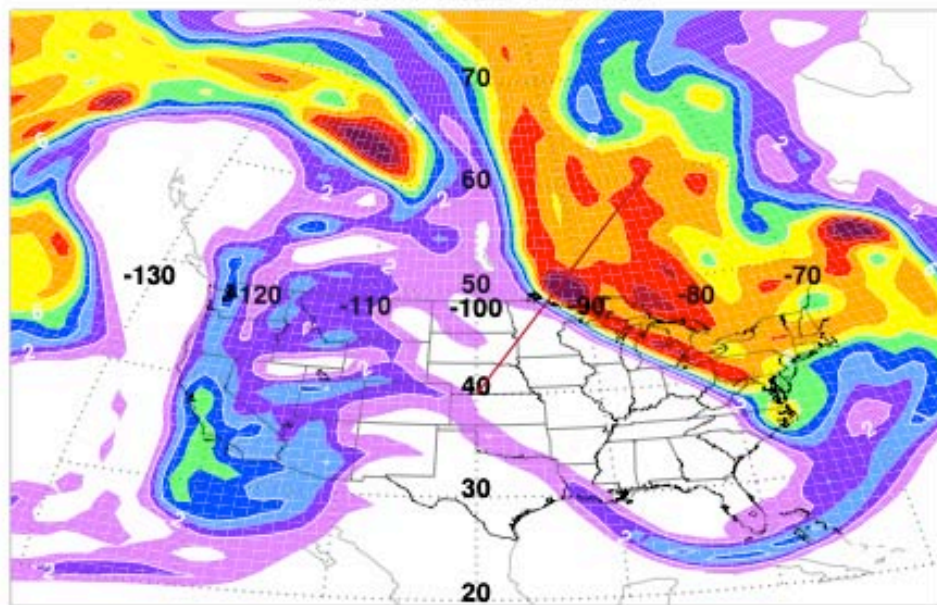
AIRS ozone 300-250 mb 2005-11-24



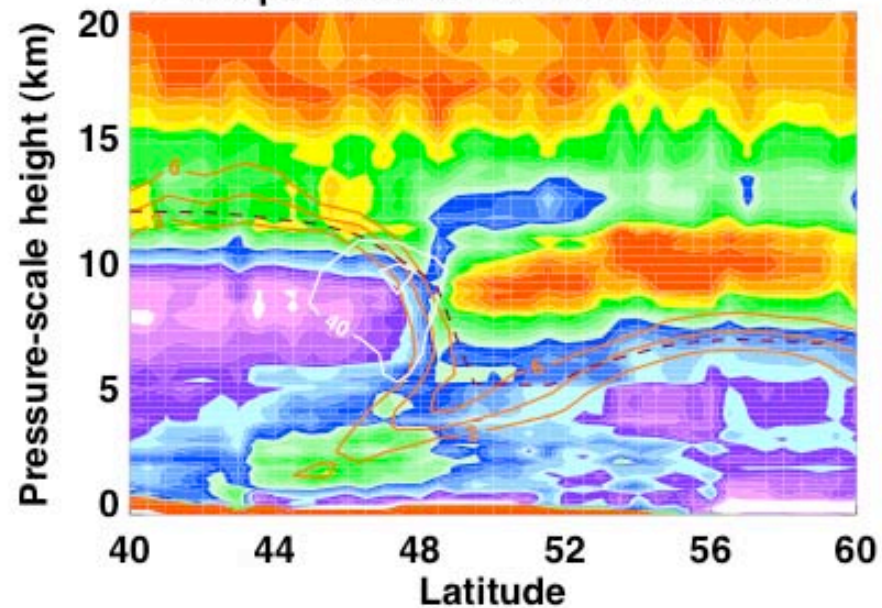
051124 Line A 6Z GFS



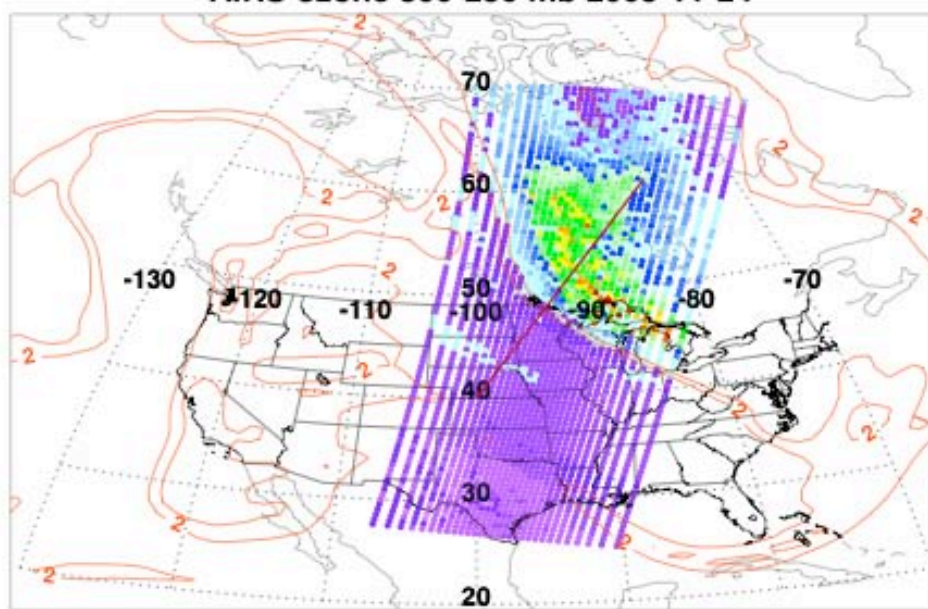
GFS PV 2005-11-24 6Z



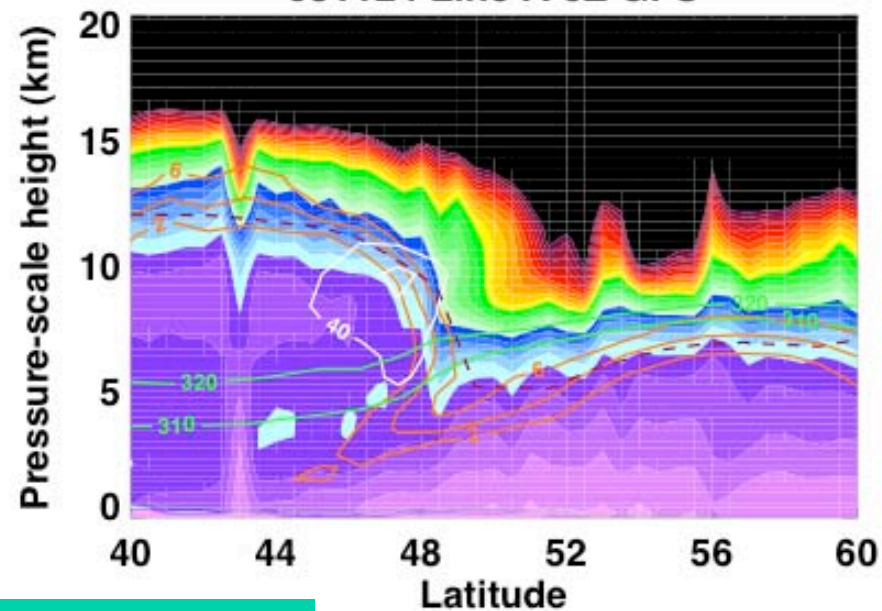
PT Lapse rate 051124 Line A 6Z GFS



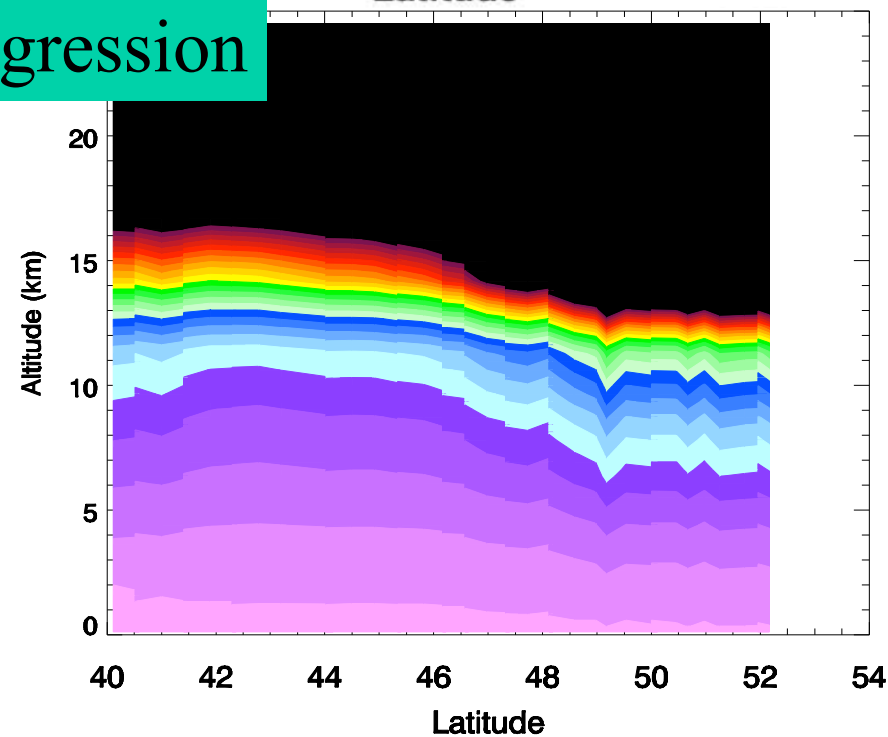
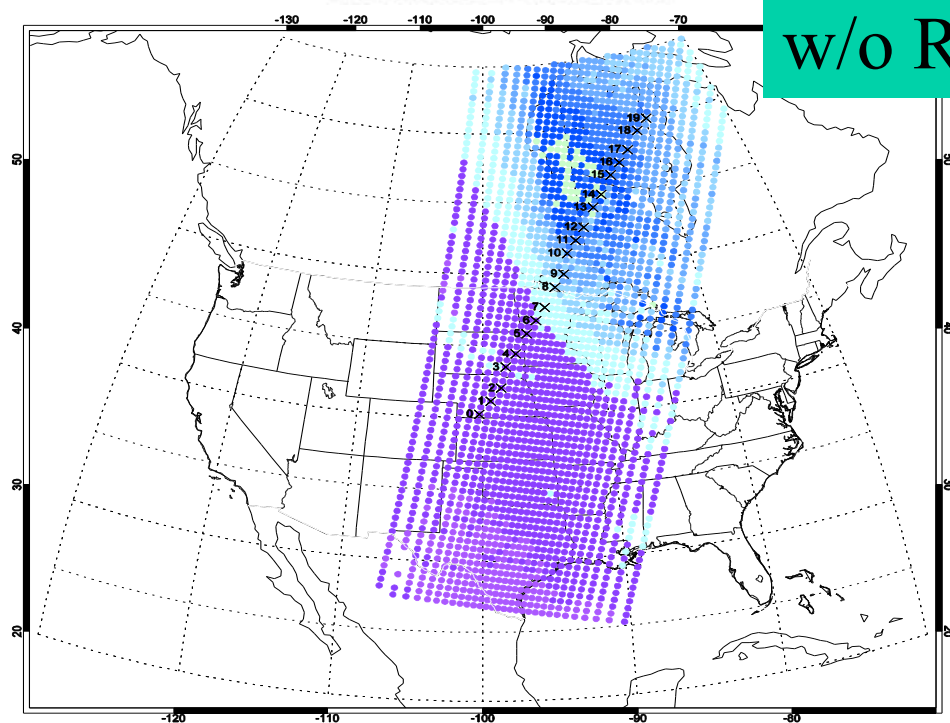
AIRS ozone 300-250 mb 2005-11-24



051124 Line A 6Z GFS

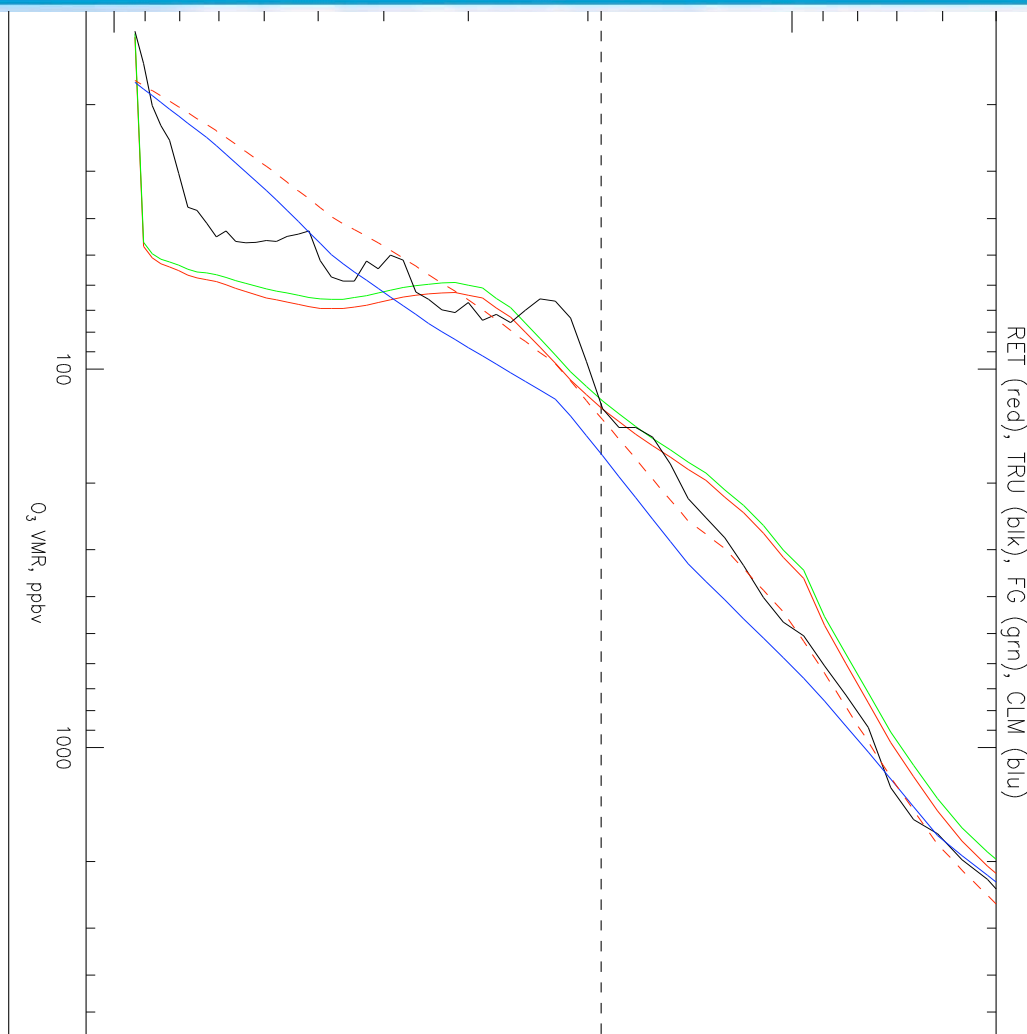


w/o Regression





Typical Ozone Profile No Stratospheric Intrusion (SI)

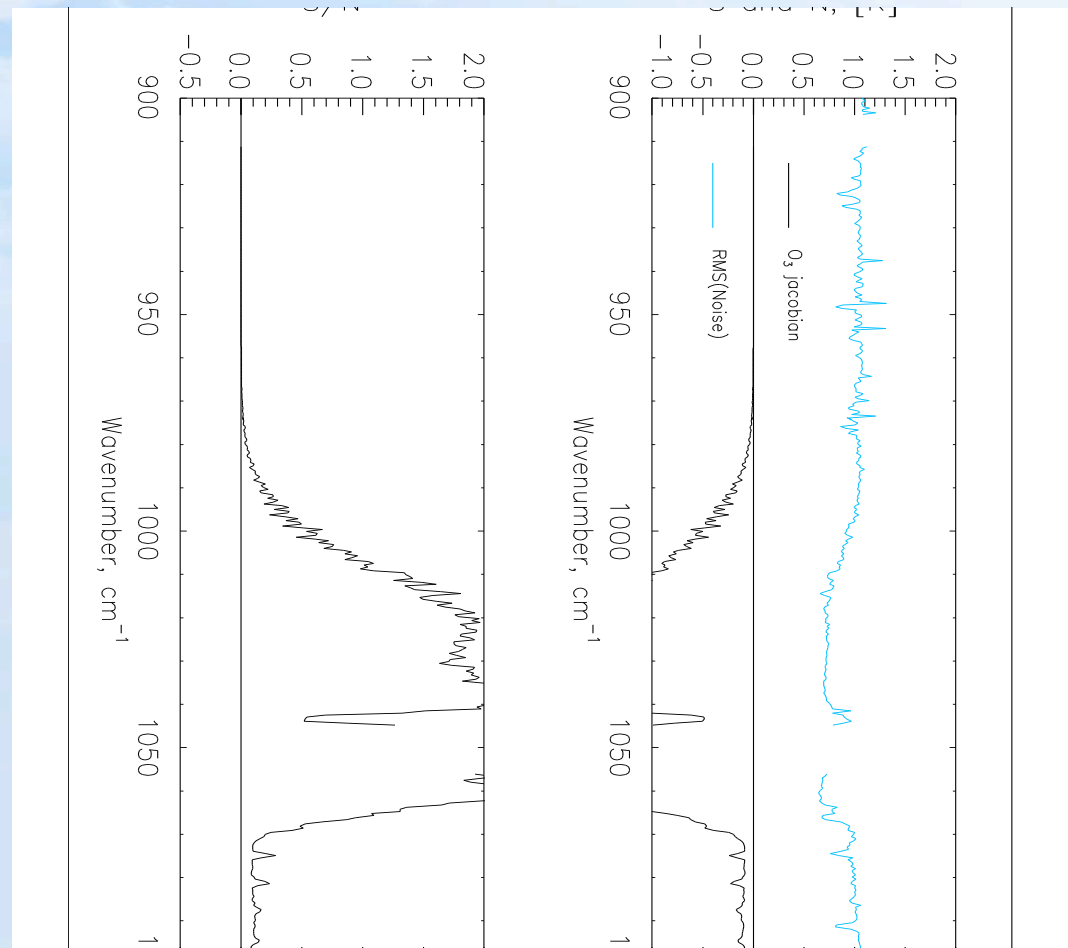


Lauder, New Zealand

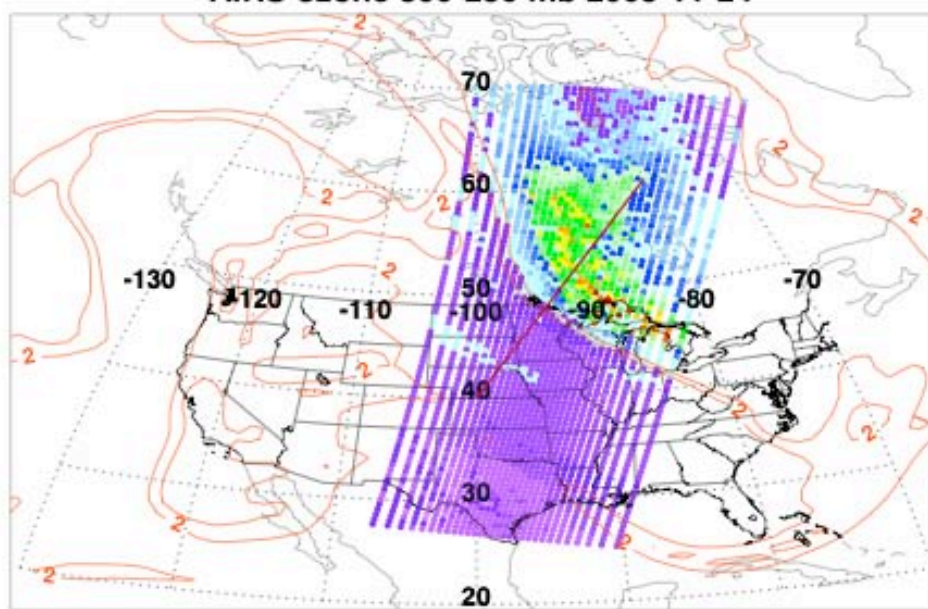
- Retrieval vertical structure (ozone vertical variability) comes from regression
- Ozone is severely damped in physical retrieval
- Ozone channels in physical process are not optimized
- Ozone vertical functions are not optimized

Experiment in Physical Ret.

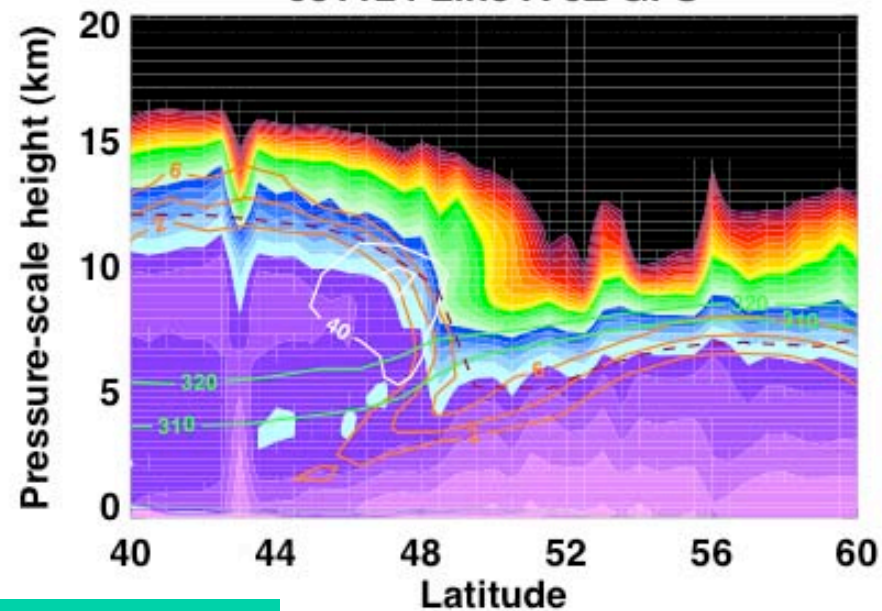
- Channel Selection
- Damping parameter (ogwt)
- Vertical Functions (Trapezoids)



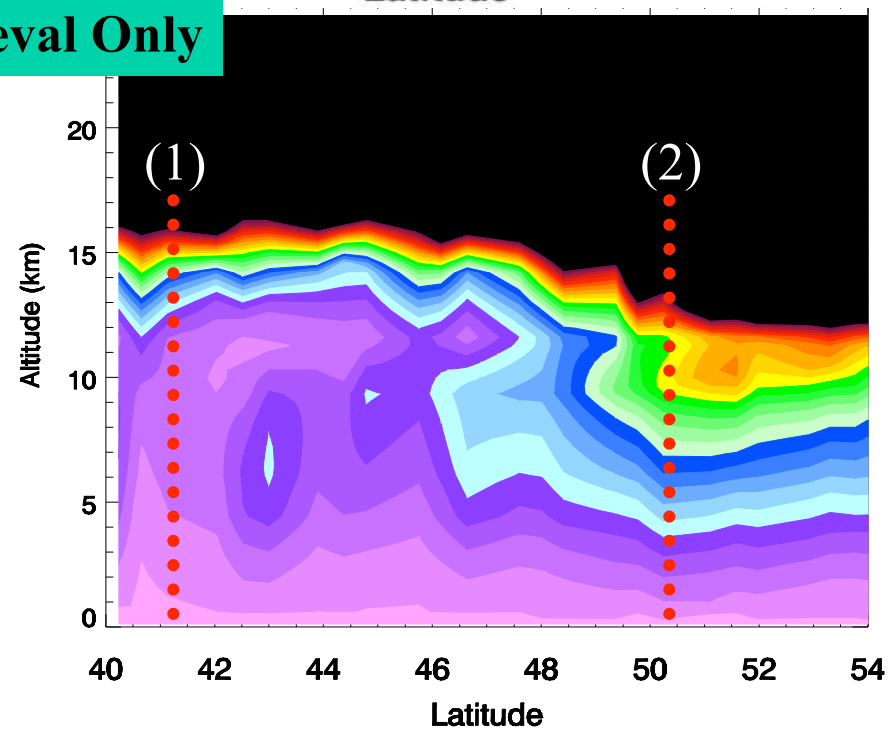
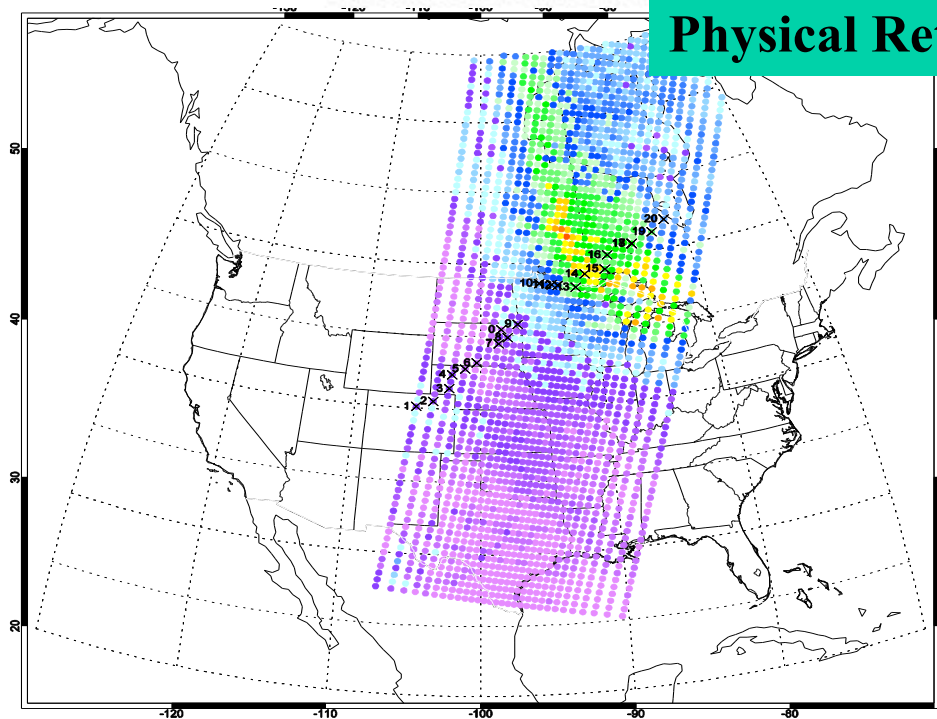
AIRS ozone 300-250 mb 2005-11-24

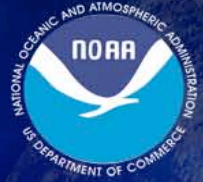


051124 Line A 6Z GFS

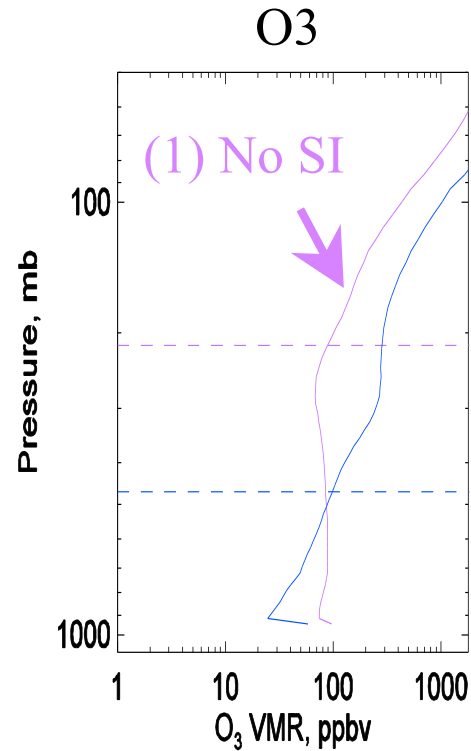
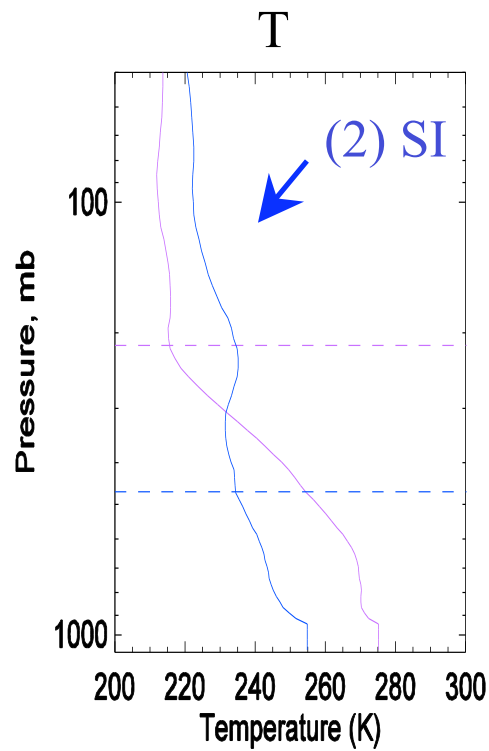


Physical Retrieval Only

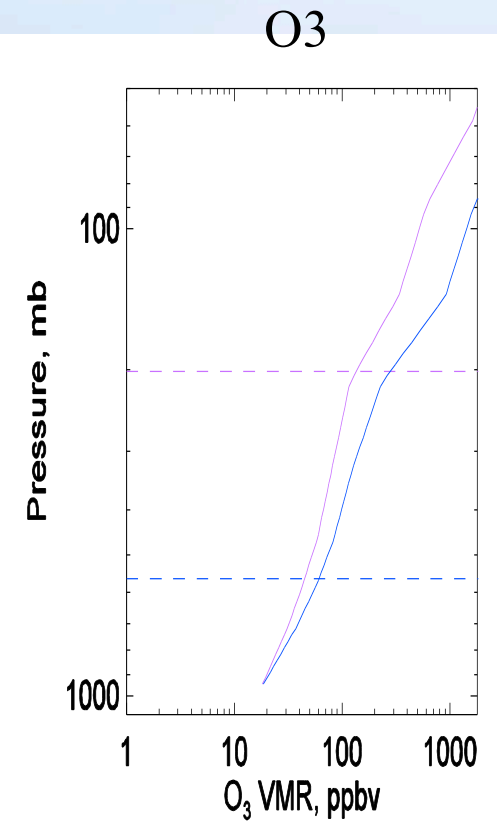
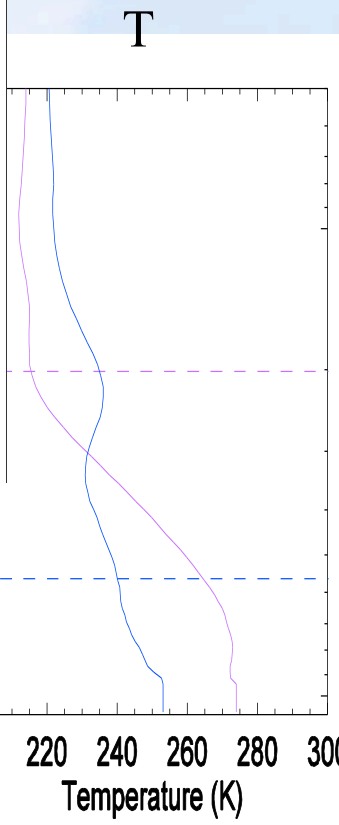




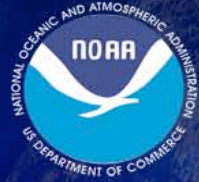
AIRS Ret. w/ Diff Thermal Cond'n



← w/ Regression



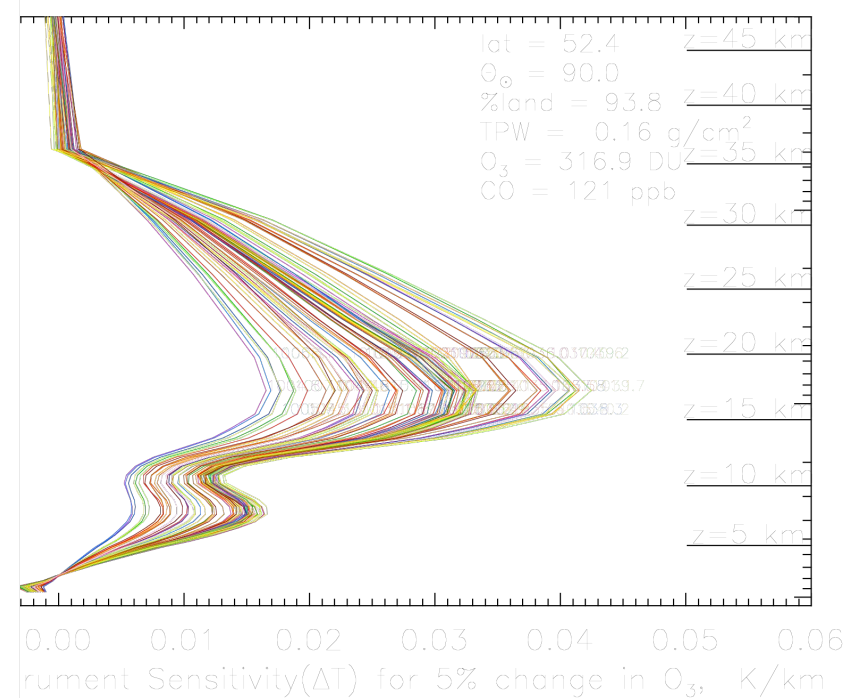
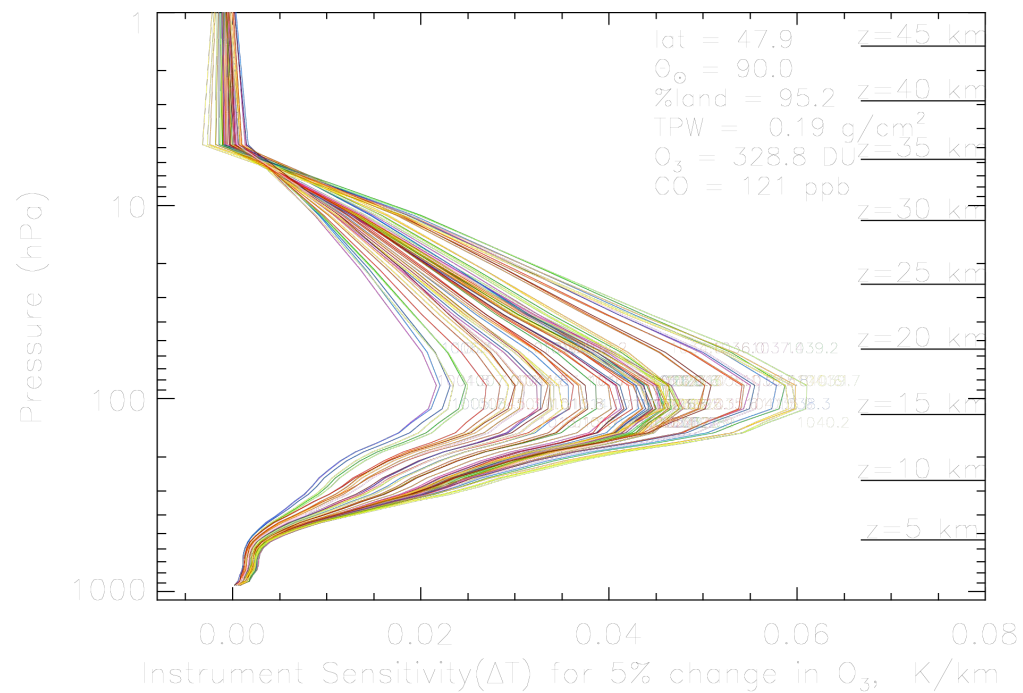
No Regression →



Channel Kernel Functions

(1) No Stratospheric Intrusion

(2) Stratospheric Intrusion



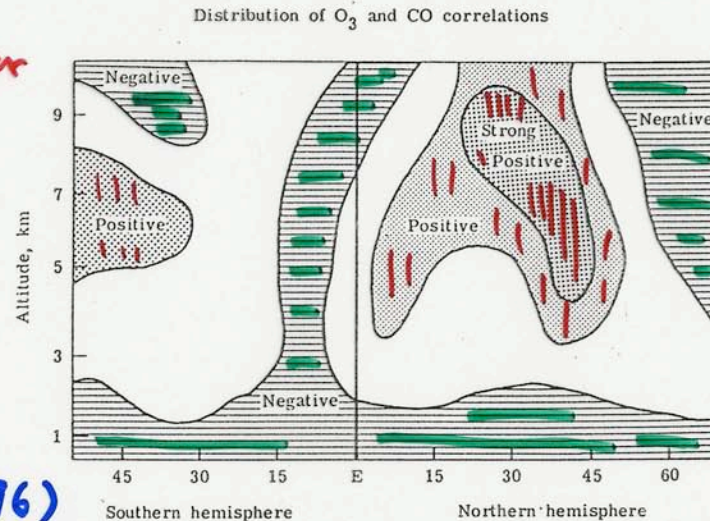


Tropospheric O₃-CO Correlation

- What does AIRS show in the tropospheric O₃-CO correlation?
- Is the correlation consistent with known geophysical feature/process?

CO as a Tropospheric Tracer : Some Early Work

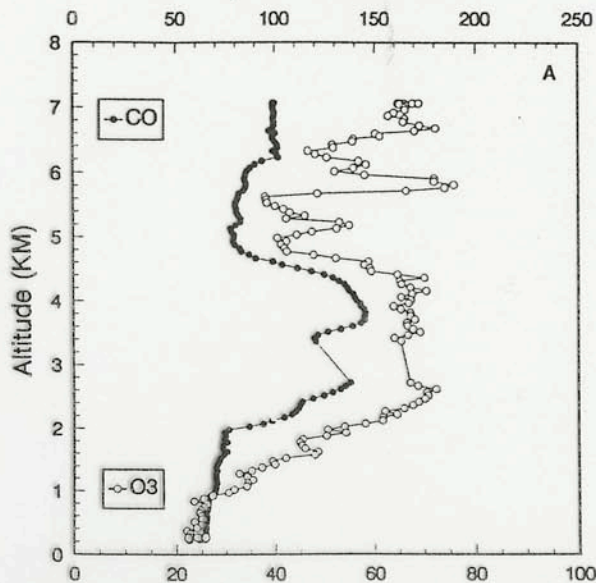
Fishman & Seiler
(1983) →



Collins et al (1996)

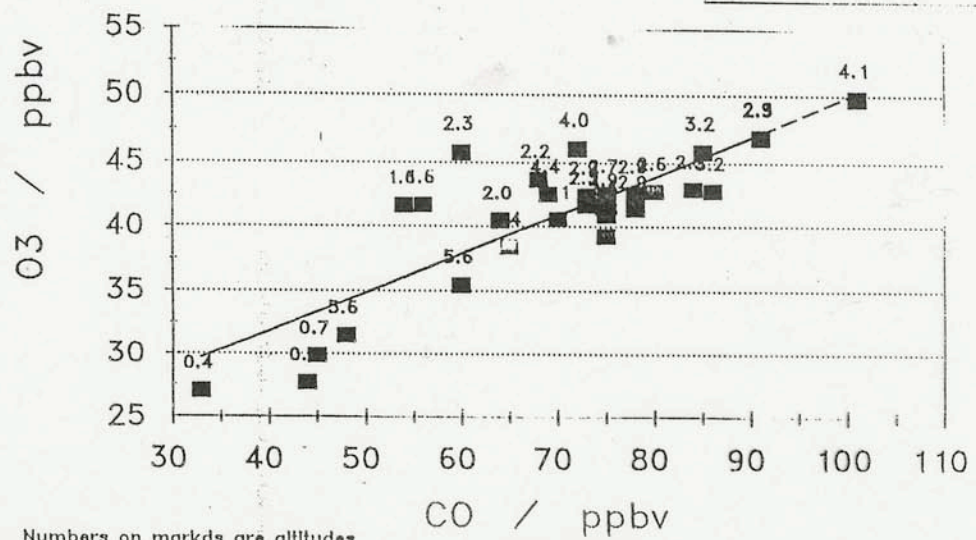
Helas (1994)

TRACE A Flight 14 - Profile 6 Outflow from Africa
displaying O₃-CO relationship
Carbon Monoxide (ppbv)



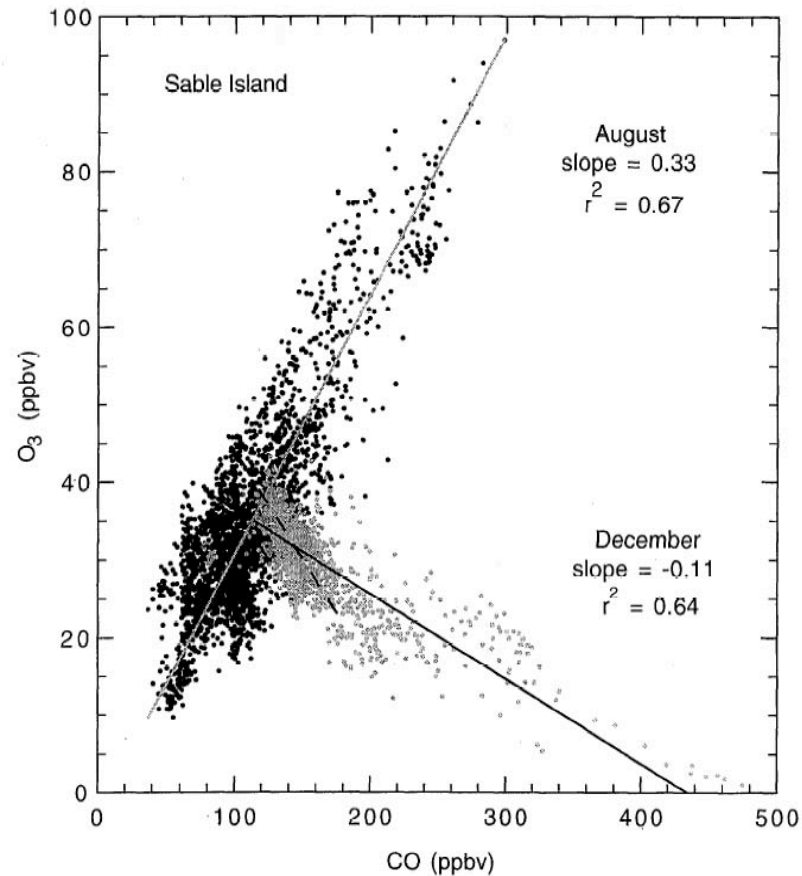
SA'ARI-94
Flight 3/3

n	30
r ²	0.71
m	0.30
b	20





O₃-CO correlation: Indicator of ozone production



*Parrish et al.,
JGR1998*

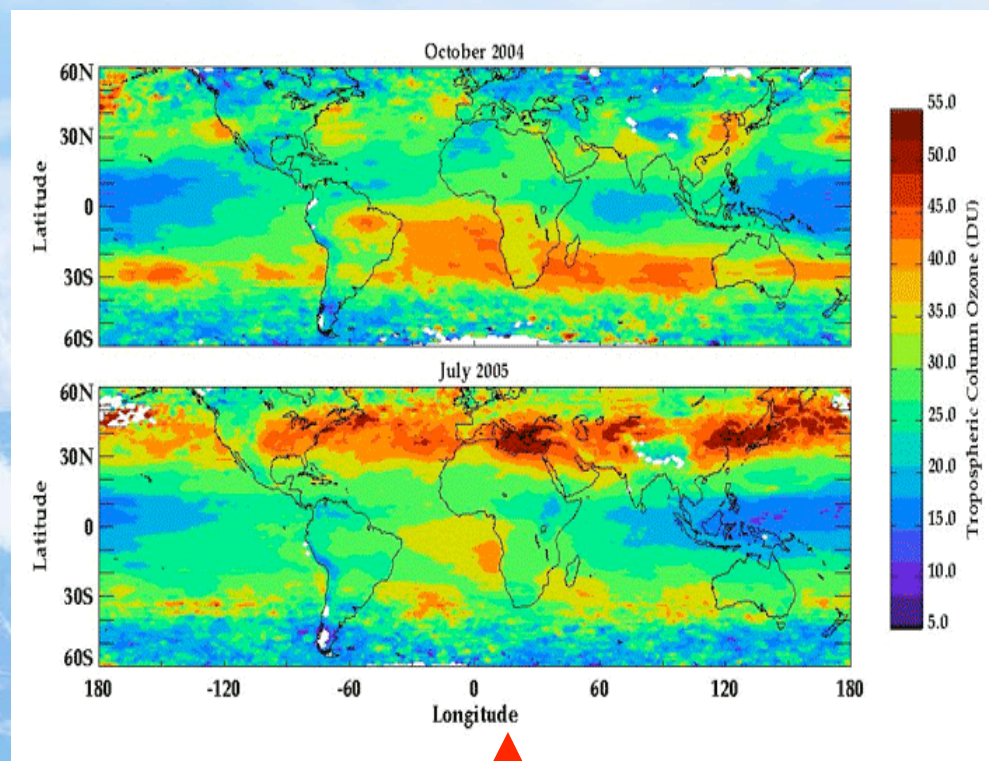
O₃-CO correlations in surface and aircraft data have been used to test understanding of ozone production but the data are sparse.



Mid-Tropospheric Ozone (Biomass Burning)

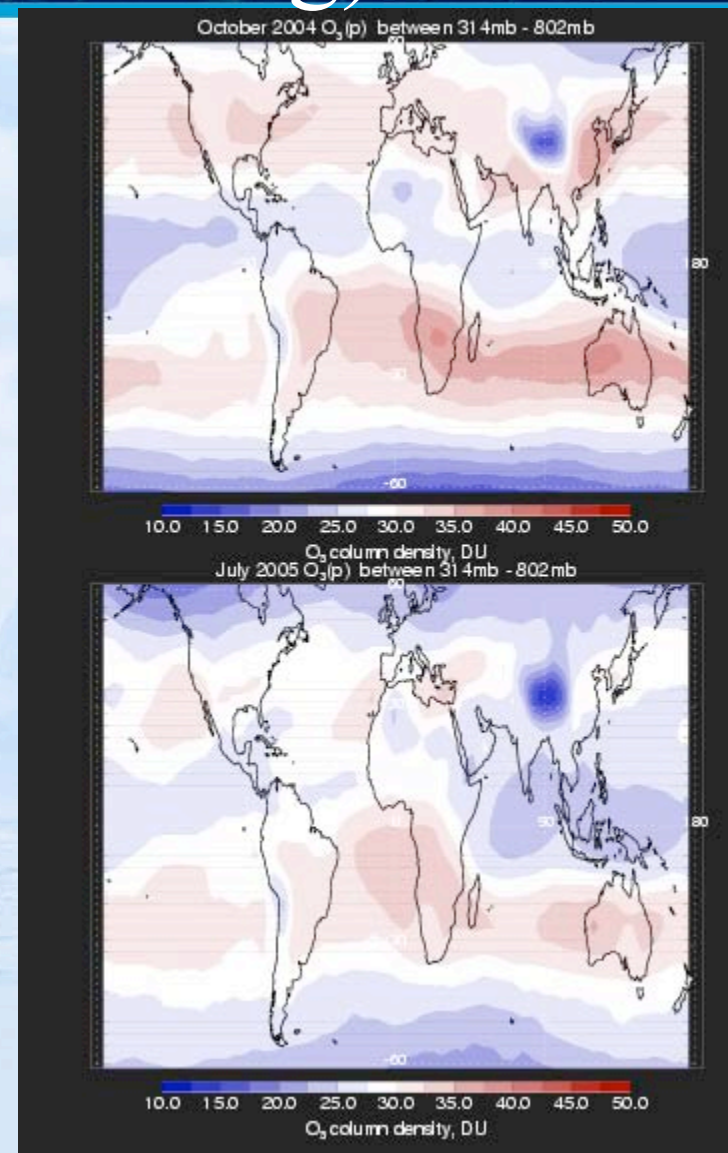
Ozone

AIRS →

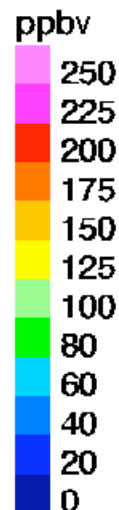
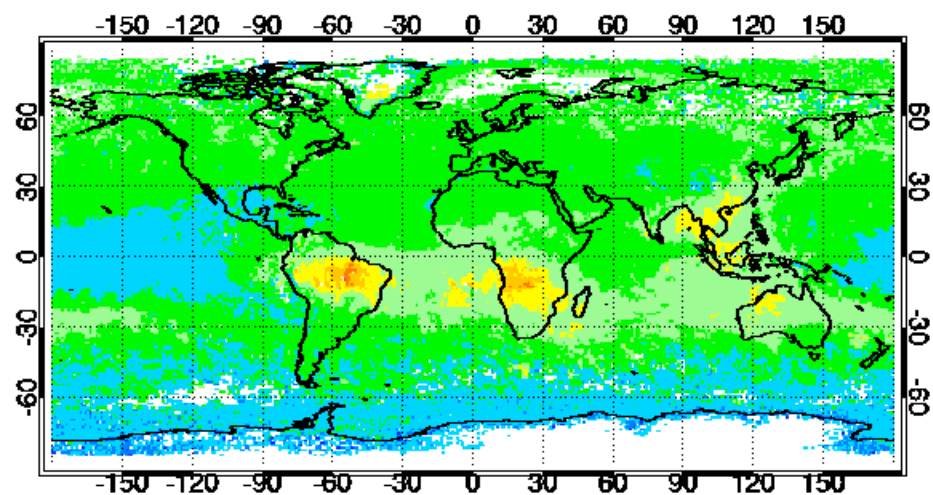


↑
TES

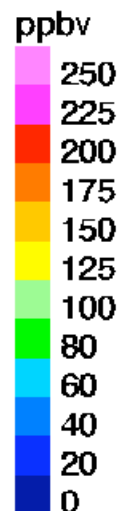
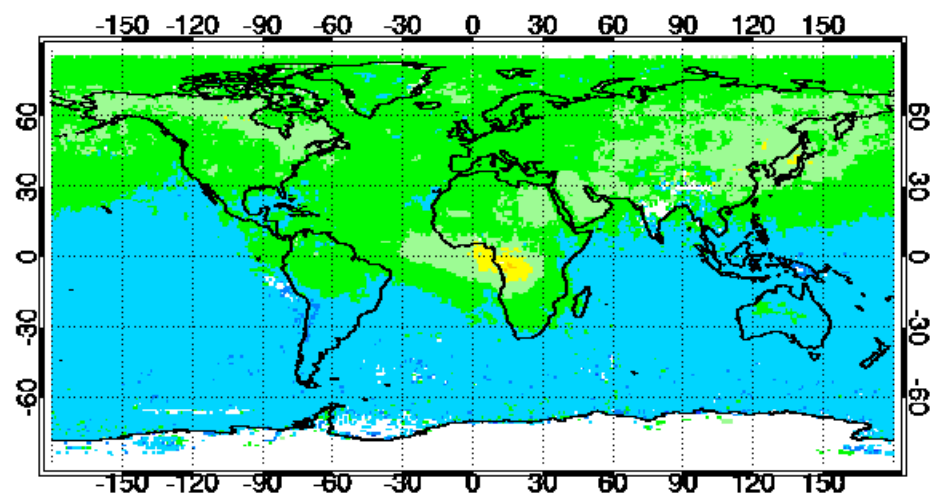
<http://aura.gsfc.nasa.gov/science/auratop10.html>



MOPITT CO (V3) 500hPa Oct 1-30, 2004

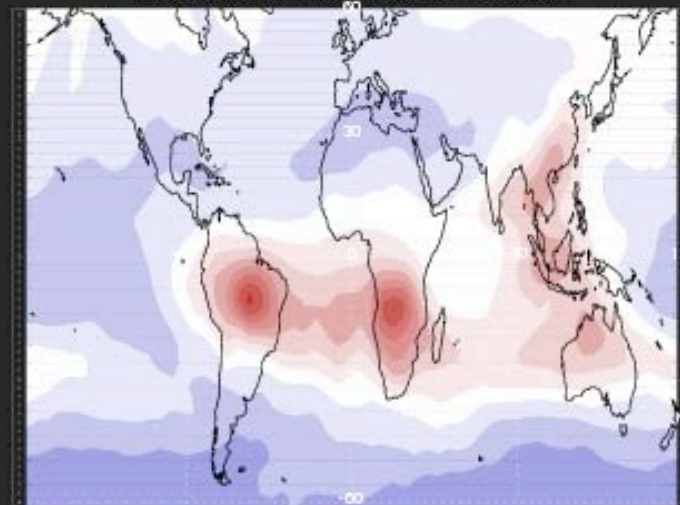


Gridded at 1x1deg from MOP02-200410??-L2V5.*.hdf (apriori fraction < 50%)
MOPITT CO (V3) 500hPa Jul 1-31, 2005



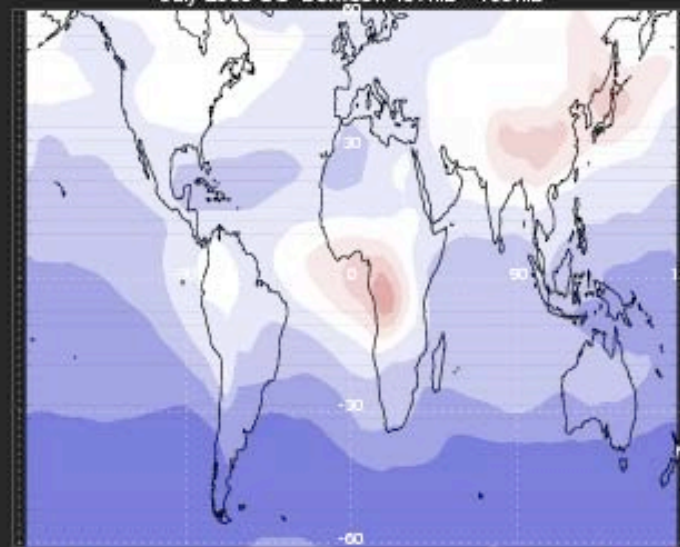
Gridded at 1x1deg from MOP02-200507??-L2V5.*.hdf (apriori fraction < 50%)

October 2004 CO between 407 mb - 496mb



50.0 68.8 87.5 106. 125. 144. 162. 181. 200.

CO mixing ratio, ppbv
July 2005 CO between 407mb - 496mb



50.0 68.8 87.5 106. 125. 144. 162. 181. 200.

CO mixing ratio, ppbv

MOPITT

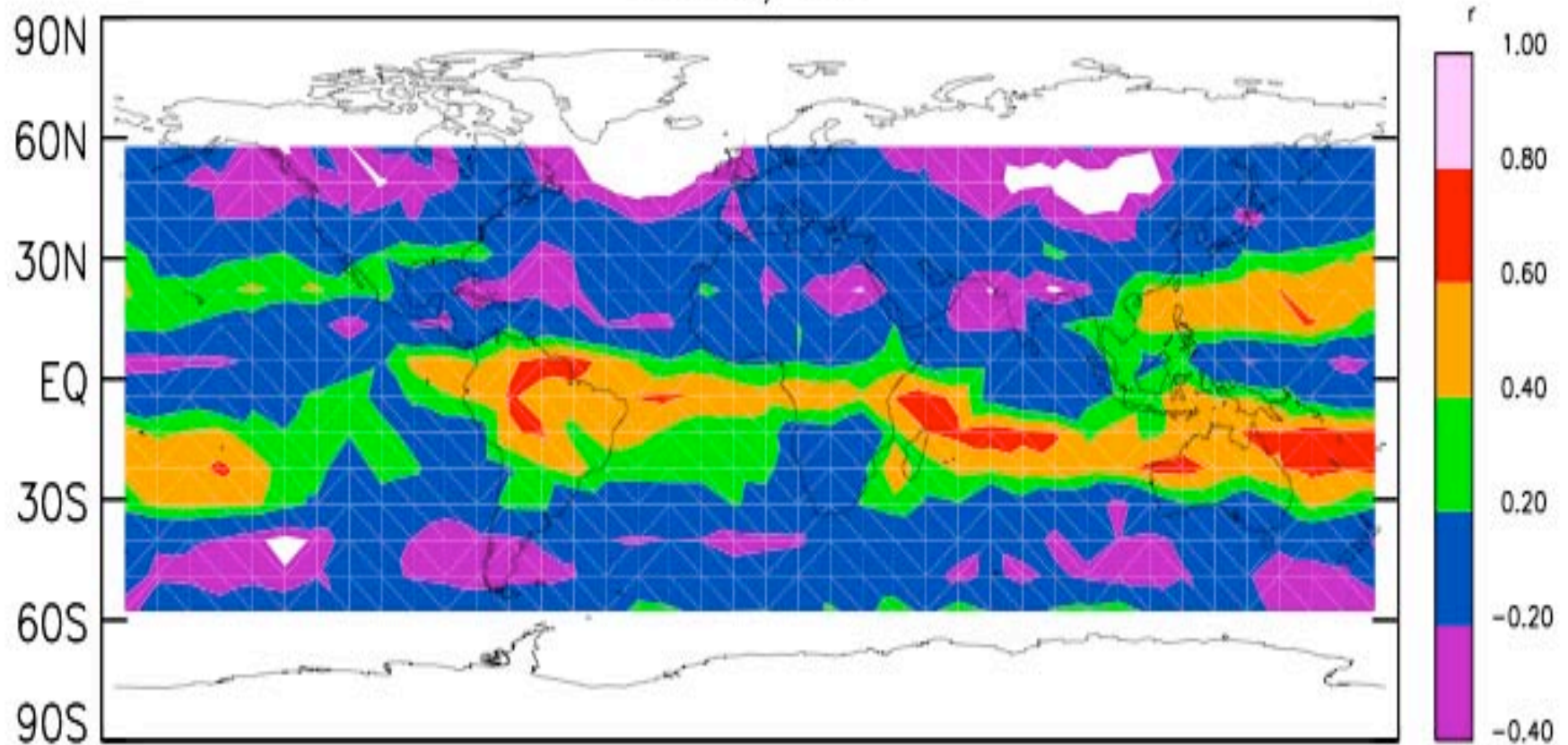
AIRS

http://www.eos.ucar.edu/mopitt/data/plots/mapsv3_mon.html



First Look

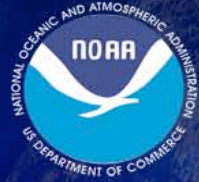
2005/10





Summary

- AIRS Ozone channel sensitivity varies with atmospheric thermal structure
 - case study shows that there is an enhanced tropospheric sensitivity in case of tropopause fold/intrusion.
- AIRS tropospheric tracer correlation (O₃-CO) shows consistency with geophysical feature



Summary

Scales	In Situ	Feature	AIRS Skill
Global	Global Sondes (WOUDC) (Beijing) (Lauder)	Global Profile Match-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Small bias in stratosphere, larger bias in troposphere• NH is less bias than SH• Agrees well near tropopause• Poor in tropics, due to bad climatology
Large (UT/LS)	START	Stratospheric Intrusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Skill, if strong O3 or T(p) gradient layer• Tropospheric variability comes from regression• Too much damping in the physical process
Regional (mid-trop)	AMMA-AEROSE	Biomass Burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Qualitatively agree well with TES• ?
Small (boundary)	WAVES	Air Quality	?



Future Plan

- Case study with AMMA-AEROSE and WAVES
- V6 consideration
 - Decide if we need the regression
 - Improve climatology
 - Channel selection, vertical functions, average kernels, etc.



The End